BIRDS, TREES AND SHRUBS

A Snow Storm May Announce a Change of Season.

THE FLOWERS ARE COMING

With the very first days of March come hints and promises of the springtime. Sharp winds blow and cold waves cover the earth for a few days at a time, but the sunshine at noonday is warm, and the breezes at twilight are soft. In the woods and along country roads the laurel is green and budded, the mosses are fresh and green, and the trees look expectant, though their buds are tightly closed. He who lives in the city may observe many signs of the coming season. The forsythia-"yellow jessamine"-is all in bloom. The little yellow blossoms along the leafless stems have a hard time when the weather is capricious, but they manage to live through all the changes and trials. The trees in the parks have changed-a little swelling of each bud -an amount entirely too small to be noticed in a separate tip, but amounting to a vague change in the whole treetop. The soft maples are full of big red buds-this maple is always in a hurry, and is frequently nipped by the cold. The beech's long, slender, arrow-pointed tips are packed with material for the daintiest of leaves when the sun shall warm them into life, but the beech will come out a little late with its spring garments. with its spring garments-it always does. It never hurries nor rushes pell-mell as the maple does. It is every inch an aristocratmaple does. It is every inch an aristociatand looks it. The trunk and branches are symmetrical and unbroken, the bark is smooth and fine, and a delicate fragrance is always about the leaves.

The Birds Are Active.

In the White Lot, on sunny mornings, one may hear the notes of a bird song among the sparrows' chirps, and we hope that our friends, the robins, are on their way home from the south. South of the White House and the War, State and Navy Departments is the spot most favored by the birds; that is, in the northwest section of the city. There are wide spaces, plenty of trees, the river is not far away; there is no noise traffic to disturb them, and the birds can

nest there quite happily.

The sparrows, by biding here the winter through, have learned some human ways. They have five o'clock teas, or something very like them. At twilight, wherever a well-grown ivy affords nouseroom, the sparrows congregate, fly in and out, all chirp at once, and make a bustle and noise that might easily be mistaken for an afternoon recention.

The two big crows, who live in the cot-tonwood back of the White House, are home again for the season, and are very busy. They fly back and forth from some beyond the monument, perhaps the river. They scold each other and fuss with the gardener, the pedestrians and the blcycle girls, and seem to be ex-ceedingly busy about most important af-

We hear from Georgia that the hyacinths are in bloom in the gardens, and from the north that the snows are breaking up a lit-tle along the fences and roadsides, while we, midway, are expecting the first bios-

The Trees in Winter. It has been said that the winter is the

best of times to study the character of trees. The beech is an aristocrat always. The cottonwood, without any fluttering silvery leaves, looks snuffy, weak-minded, broken-branched and insincere. The little extraordinarily long horizontal branches have weathered our winter without a break, proving their sturdiness and fitness. The "maiden hair fern tree" it is sometimes called because its leaves are like the ferns'. They are as dainty as the branches are sturdy, and are a joy to the eyes from their first delicate green to the late days in their first delicate green to the late days in the fall, when they turn a clear, pale, al-most transparent yellow—a yellow like pale amber or tortoise shell. The soft maple just hangs on the edge of respectability. Its branches break and the bark grows rough and scaly, but it belongs to a good family and is full of pretty colors in the autumn.

The hornbean has a peculiar beauty on a rainy day. When the branches are wet rainy day. When the branches are wet they have a peculiarly soft black color—intensely black. Then the branches and fine twigs, with the tiny round buds at the end of each look like fine black Spanish lace against the blue sky. When the first green is out and the spring rains come with blue skies the color effect is exquisite. The sycamore, with its dappled bark, looks sunny—at least those leading up to the steps of the Capitol on the west front are so. Sometimes the white part of the tree looks too bony to be pretty. Those tree looks too bony to be pretty. Those at the Capitol must be a special variety, they are so much prettier than the syca-

Preparing to Blossom

The daffodils, that in Shakespeare's country "Come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty," are not so brave here. They are just sending up their long slender leaves in cozy, sunny gardens, and have no intention of blossom-ing for many days. The crocus is our brave little flower, its purple and white and yellow tips are pushing out of the sod already, not at all daunted by March winds. Not a dandelion is out. During the warm days in January they took it into their frisky little yellow heads to blossom then, and out they came on every bit of parking and lawn. Probably because of their January lark they have to stay in late now. Crocuses had begun to appear before the sudden snow storm. The ar-butus is hiding its pink buds under the leaves on the hillsides, while the creek is singing all sorts of pretty melodies to tease them forth. It will come early, bringing its rosy petals and its pale petals and the loating fragrance.

The dainty spring is surely coming, attended by bevies of dainty bluets, shy anemenes, purple violets, jolly dandelions and rosy arbutis. The ferns will uncurl long-hidden fronds to greet her, the willows will send forth funny little pussies to amuse her and the cottonwoods will launch lows will send forth funny little pusses to amuse her and the cottonwoods will launch a host of their bits of cotton and will tease the mortals with it, tickling their eyes, riding on velvet collars, flying in the windows, and scudding up and down the windows, and scudding up and down the windows, and scudding up and down the pathways in crowds, as rollicking as a lot of school boys out for a recess. All these joys are coming, and with them the music of brooks and little rivers, of nesting birds and busy insects—a sweet harmony for him who will but listen. Nature has carefully arranged every bud and leaf and blossom to make the world beautiful, and the buds and birds and rivers and brooks and humming insects all know their parts in the harmony.

in the harmony.

However, one may say of our March as Riley says of the western May:

I jes' Bominate its promise

Little hints of sunshine and Green about the timber-land—
A few blossoms and a few
Chip birds and a sprout or two—
Drap asleep and it turns in
'Fore daylight and snows agin'.

A NEGRO CITY IN AFRICA.

Maggard's Fletions Rivaled by the Reports of a Recent Explorer.

The following marvelous story is told by Rev. Josiah Strong, whose own high character, together with the fact that no one has challenged the authenticity of the story, make credible what would otherwise inspire doubt. The story is told to illustrate the fitness of the Christian negro to evangelize Africa. It is an account of s visit to an African city on the Kassal, tributary of the Congo, whose king had threatened with instant death any visitor to his capital or any guide who should conauct one thither. So for nine years all at-tempts to reach it had been futile. When

A MARCH CALENDAR

showed him every attention. This is what Mr. Shepherd saw:
They attended him to the city, and he found what he had not seen before in Africa, a fenced city, with broad, clean streets, in which hundreds of happy children were at play, with marbles or at leapfrog, or trundling their hoops. He found a city laid out like a checker board, the squares being filled with houses. Every street and every house was named. The squares being filled with houses. Every street and every house was named. The houses were well built, commodious, and furnished with carved furniture and exquisitely woven mats. He was conducted to one that had been assigned to him and found it well provisioned. There he received the neighbors for three days, and on the fourth he was summoned to give attendance upon the king, and the king sent two of his sons and a thousand children to escort him to his presence. He walked with them down a broad, beautiful avenue into the great central square of the city.

with them down a broad, beautiful avenue into the great central square of the city. Blanket cloth had been spread out in a great circle of perhaps a hundred feet in diameter, and within this the ground had been covered with leopards' skins. On these skins, sitting in a hollow square, were the 700 wives of the king and his aged sister, while thousands of spectators stood outside around the circle. As the king was borne in by his sixteen carriers the air was rent with the shouts of the the air was rent with the shouts of the people, and when the king was seated the people seated themselves upon the ground. Then two princes came forward, and tak-ing Mr. Shepherd by the arm, conducted him by the transport of the conducted

him into the presence of the king.

The king was gorgeously dressed, and were a crown. He took from his belt a knife which he said had belonged to seven Lokugas and this better the control of the contr Lokugas, and this he presented to the young man as a token of confidence.
king said to him, "If you or your people
are hungry, do not fail to let me know, and
are hungry, do not fail to let me know, and whatever you want of me or of my people you shall have." He then presented the missionary to his aged sister, and the ceremony was at an and. The prince conduct. mony was at an end. The prince conduct ed him about the city, and as he saw their vast markets full of busy life, well sup-plied with fruits and vegetables and manufactured articles, he felt himself to be again in the midst of civilization. He found there a people with laws which were found there a people with laws which were strictly enforced, with courts of justice and with prisons. Any member of that tribe who is guilty of bigamy suffers death. Any man who is guilty of drunkenness, or of theft, or of gambling, or of wife-beating is severely punished. Every third day with them is a Sabbath, and they carefully observe it.

FACIAL EXPRESSION.

Traced by the Evolutionist Back to

Edouard Cuyer set forth at a recent session of the Transformistes of Paris the latest view of the evolutionist as to the origin of facial expression in man. His lecture is summarized in a bulletin of the Societe d'Anthropologie.

G. B. Duchenne, twenty years ago, made some remarkable photographs of a human face, which, after being treated with a local anaesthetic, was subjected to galvanic action, applied now to one muscle, now to another, with the result that the proper expression for each of several passions was lepicted on the unconscious face. The photographs are now preserved in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Darwin was much interested in the experiments of Duchenne, and subsequent evolutionists have thought the photographs highly valuable from an anthropological point of view.

The photographs, with the account given

The photographs, with the account given of the experiments by Duchenne, make it plain just what muscles are called into play

which the race is made to express feeling is simpler than might be supposed.

Attention is expressed by a muscular raising of the eyebrows. Its original object, according to the evolutionist, was to widen the eyes so that our brute or semi-brute tors might see what danger approachancestors might see what danger approached. Surprise is expressed by a still greater elevation of the eyebrows, again for the purpose of enabling the eyes to take in the astonishing object, often accompanied by an opening of the mouth, caused by the dropping of the lower jaw. This last results from so intense a proccupation with sults from so intense a preoccupation with the object of surprise that the man is betrayed into forgetfulness and muscular relaxation. Then, too, the lips may be parted for the deen inspiration that of the deep inspiration of the intense heat and rarification of creature takes before fleeing from its ene-my or in preparing for defense.

my or in preparing for defense.

The reflex of all this is seen in the lowering of the brows at times of contemplation, this to shut out distracting visions about one. It is noted that the hand is involuntarily lifted to shade the eyes when some puzzling question is presented. This look passes, by the aid of the pyramidal muscles at the nose near the brows, into the look of menace and anger.

Muscles about the mouth help to produce expressions of sadness, contempt and disgust, this last when the lower lip droops and curis. These expressions the lecturer and curis. These expressions the lecturer traced to the involuntary effort to eject disagreeable things from the mouth. Our ancestors were children, so to speak, and the civilized babe of today, on finding a bitter object in the mouth, first draws down the corners of the line, then the level. the corners of the lips, then turns the lower lip outward to help eject the disagreeable thing, and as a final resource thrusts out the tongue to expel the offending bitter-ness. We retain, to express extreme disgust and hatred, this thrusting out of the

smile that widens the mouth and raises it at the corners. The cheeks are ridged at at the corners. The cheeks are ridged at the same time, and there are raylike marks about the eyes. The smile of pleasure, which begins thus with the opening of the mouth, is traced to the joy of our savage ancestors at the prospect of being fed. It is a selfish jay, and M. Cuyer is cynical enough to believe that most of our smiles are the result of gratified selfishness. We welcome our friends with a smile that an welcome our friends with a smile that as much as anything else, perhaps, expresses our selfish pleasure in anticipation of di-version or at the secret thought of our own cleverness which is to entertain the visitor. Often our smiles are of self-complacence or condescension, and then there are the smiles of defiance, which are simply a survival of the ungenial way in which our savage ancestors grinned in order to show a formidable array of teeth to an enemy. Man is not the only laughing animal.

HIS HONOR'S TOOTHACHE.

He Proved to Be More Than the Dentist Had Bargained For. From the Paducah Standard.

A good story is told of Judge W. D. Greer, a prominent lawyer of Paducah. Once during a visit to St. Louis he had a severe attack of toothache. He sought a dentist's office, and was met by a young man who was scrupulously neat and clean.

The latter bowed suavely, and the judge The latter bowed suavely, and the judge

"I believe you profess to be able to extract teeth without pain?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "and if I don't

do it I'll refund your money." The judge was seated in the operating the judge was seated in the operating chair, and the last thing he remembers was the dentist inserting a small tube in his mouth. He got a dose of gas and became unconscious. When he came to the young man was under a table, his erstwhile spotless shirt and collar covered with blood, and his clothes torn up almost beyond recognition. He was desperately waying the judge off saving all the white tides. ing the judge off, saying all the while: "Get out of here!"

He seemed very anxious to have the judge get out, but he couldn't be induced to leave his retreat from under the table. "Why, young man, what's the matter?" asked the judge, who didn't understand the

asked the judge, who didn't understand the situation, in surprise. "If I've done anything I'm willing to pay for it."

The young man obtruded his head for a moment, glanced reproachfully about at the demolished furniture and his own sorry plight, wavered for a moment, and then exclaimed: "Pay! You get out of here!"

It seemed that the judge under the influence of the gas had cleaned out the establishment, and the dentist didn't get the

Photographer-"Your pose is all right, my friend, but don't you think a smile would be an improvement?"

Jerseyman—"Guess it would. Fetch on the nectar."

Two Wishes.

Mister-"Oh, dear; I wish I could get hold From the Detroit Free Press. of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me!"

A Similarity of the Sun Rays and Cathode Rays.

What Modern Scientific Discoveries

Have Shown.

ENNIS' PREDICTION

Written for The Evening Star.

The article which appeared in The Evening Star of Saturday, March 7, relative to the discovery by Prof. Parker of South Birmingham, England, of a method of photographing the corona of the sun by daylight, and also the discovery that the oronal rays were strikingly similar to the cathode rays thrown off from the magnet, was a subject of great interest to many of The Star's readers who take an interest in astronomical and scientific matters. Such reading matter, by being more often given to the general public than formerly, and in less technical language, is getting to be better understood and appreciated. But my object in writing this communication is mostly to impress one particular point mentioned in the article, viz, the almost certain proof that the intense rays of the sun as seen in the corona are electrical-in fact, the higher or intenser rays of electricity itself. In the earlier days of astronomical research it was held, and with much tenacity, by most astronomers, that the sun was a burning body, heated to the highest degree, and, in consequence, send-ing forth into space the great heat which her satelllites experience more or less. Later on these views were somewhat modi-fied or changed in that this wonderful heat was superinduced by rarified gases, them-selves intensely heated by the glowing metallic mass of the sun's body or surface. This has been confirmed by the spectro-scope as to the structural condition of solar matter and light

The Corona Mystery. The corona itself, which surrounds the

solar matter and light.

sun outside of both its chromosphere (principal light so called) and photosphere (red flashes and projections), still remained a mystery, only seen at times of eclipse, indeterminate in its shape, never presenting the same appearance, and flashing out millions of miles into space, or perhaps at other times only hundreds of thousands of miles or less, much brighter and whiter in light, when submitted to the proper tests, than ordinary rays, and with long streamers—straight, curved or spiral by turns, or intermixed. Such is a comparatively recent period have these rays been regarded as electric in their nature. Probably the most reasonable exnature. Probably the most reasonable ex-planation is that they were so seldom seen

plain just what muscles are called into play to give the face the expression proper to this or that passion, and there is some evidence tending to prove that whatever expression in the eye is supposed to be unrelated to muscular action is illusory. Investigation proves that the mechanism by which the face is made to express feeling to simpler than might be supposed.

Many astronomers and scientists nave discussed the probable origin, nature and credit of American observers that most of these suggestions are due.

Prof. Ennis' Prediction.

Probably the most remarkable announce ment of the theory is that of Prof. Jacob Ennis (since deceased) of the Pennsylvania State Normal School in a lecture, entitled "The Electric Constitution of Our Solar System," delivered before the Acadthe sun's atmosphere. He goes into the fullest details and description and advances proof and argument which now seem fully affirmed by these recent discov-

Also in an article in the Sidereal Mes-senger (published at Carleton College Observatory, Iowa,) of March, 1887, he took the exact ground now announced in your article, and showed that the coronal light, the light of the tails of comets, the zodi-acal light and that of our earth's auroras were all of the same relative character.

Prof. Lewis Swift, also, of Warner University, N. Y., remarks of the coronal light (1879): "The motion appeared not pulsating, but a constant outflow of what I consider to be electric light of high ten sion, streaming off in straight lines into

Prof. Bess of Dudley observatory, Albany, who has several times witnessed this phenomena in total eclipses, writing of that of 1878, says: "These radiating streamers resembled very much the white ones frequently seen in auroras." In a communication to The Evening Star

in the fall of 1886, relative to some obserpains to emphasize my belief in Prof. Ennis' theory by comparing the vivid and striking radiations of that cometary matter, as witnessed, when a young man, and that of our most striking and brilliant auroras, and the article was embodied in one of his to the magazine above quoted.

Many expressions of opinion bearing on this theory have since frequently appeared in various scientific and other publications, but, as previously stated, I think Prof. Ennis seems to be the only one of previous observers to come out boldly and clearly in favor of the theory that the sun is a vast electric magnet (so to speak), in some wonderful manner constructed or condi-tioned so as to evolve or produce the in-tense and powerful rays now discovered, which evidently warm and quicken to life and strengthen the Torces and conditions of his various satellites. And granting, even, that the sun itself is a vast body of irruption, molten matter, intensely rarified gases, &c. (probably true), the result of this condition is evidently an overwhelming force of electricity, which, in its mysterious way, governs the forces and elements of our own and other plamets to a degree we solar rays possess. E. J. BROOKINGS.

Dr. Le Bon's So-Called "Dark Light."

From Le Monde Illustre. "Dark light" is a term employed by Dr. Gustave Le Bon to designate the photographic influence exerted by the light of a kerosene lamp or a Welsbach burner after penetrating a sheet of lead, copper or other metal on a sensitive plate. We have reported the results of former experiments. They are confirmed in various quarters, and likewise greatly extended, notably, by H. likewise greatly extended, notably, by H. Murat of Havre, who has succeeded in oftaining with "dark light" impressions exactly like those which one gets with the Roentgen rays. We have been able to procure the shadow picture of the skeleton of a skate (fish), taken through a film of copper, and presented to the Academy of Sciences at its last session.

We shall have occasion to recur to the theories which guided Dr. Le Bon in his laborious and often misleading experiments, so complex were the conditions under which they were conducted. One fact

der which they were conducted. One fact which becomes evident is that the precise thickness of the metallic film interposed between the light and the plate is unim-

How It Strikes a Boy.

This is the funniest world I ever seen; A fellow is sent off to bed When he hain't got a bit of sleep in his head;
And he's hustled out of it, don't you see,
When he's just as sleepy as he can be.

"What is a good way to attract attention?"

Mr. Shepherd came, speaking the king's own language and being of his own color, good clothes like father used to buy for King Laguba received him kindly and me."

make for mer

Missus—"And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for the front door of a street car open on a chilly day."

W. H. HOEKE, Cor. Penn. Ave. and 8th St. N.W., FOR THREE DAYS ONLY-

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, March 16, 17 and 18.

250 pieces of Fine Furniture left from last year to be sacrificed. 1895 must get out of the way for 1896. We shut our eyes to the cost and give you such a carnival of Furniture selling as this city has never known. The goods are all of the best, and just as good as money can buy. Here is the way we do it:

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MARKED DOWN Oak Suite, Princess Dresser \$240 Birch Suite, fine carving...... 142 Large Oak Suite...... 50 Frame Suite, brocatelle..... Birch Sulta..... 85 Sideboards. Birch Suite..... 87 MARKED DOWN

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Oak Hall Rack..... Cherry Hall Rack 25 Large Oak Rack 100 Oak Rack.... Oak Rack (Colonial)...... 75 Oak Rack..... 40

Oak Rack..... 75

Oak Rack.....

Large Brocatelle Suite......\$160 Empire Suite. 3-piece..... 60 Silk Tapestry Suite, 5-piece...... 65 Frame Suite, silk..... 90 Overstuffed Suite..... 75 Divan Suite, 8-piece..... 25 Overstuffed Suite, brocatelle..... 90 Large Couch, all hair in muslin.... 45

		1/3/10/10	rom
Mahogany Chip	pendale Sid	eboard	100
Oak Board with	silver case		85
Large Oak Boar	d		90
Oak Board			70
Oak Board			90
Large Mahogany	Board		150
Mahogany Board			
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Dining lables. . MARKED DOWN 10-ft. Oak Table..... \$30 \$18.50 8-ft. Oak Table..... 16 10-ft. Oak Table...... 17.50

China Closets.

Carpets.

During this sale we do not want this de-partment to stand still, so have prepared a greater feast here for you, but only during this sale. Don't come in the next day after it closes and expect the same prices, for you will be disappointed. These prices are made without reference to the cost, and only

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.2 Every yard in the house of every grade,

Body Brussels Carpets. Every yard in the house of every grade, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35-at 871/c. yard.

Moquette and Axminster. By yard of Moquette and Smith's Axminsters—goods worth \$1.00 and \$1.25—for

150 yards of Royal Wilton \$2.25 regular price—for 90c. yard. \$1.25 Wilton Velvets, 65c. Ingrain Carpets-50c .- for 25c.

Here are 60 specimen bargains. There are 200 more. Terms: This sale is strictly for cash. No goods can be booked at these prices. Any article paid for now will be delivered when wanted.

VENEZUELA'S SHEPHERD BIRD. It to Called the Yakamik and Takes

Good Care of Domestic Animals. From the Popular Science News.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the ser vices of a native crane to care for their poultry, and also, in the place of collies or shepherd dogs, used by North Americans and Europeans, to guard and herd their domestic animals. This remarkable bird, which the Indians

call yakamik and ornithologists Psophia crepitans, is found in wild state in the great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon river, particularly in Venezuela and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured. They travel about in flocks of from 100 to 200, in search of the berries, fruits and insects upon which they subsist. Their usual gait is a slow and stately march, but they enliven them-selves from time to time by leaping up into the air, executing eccentric and fantastic waltzes and striking the most absurd and waitzes and striking the mest absure and preposterous attitudes. It pursued they endeavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburgk, that when they attempt to fly over deavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburgk, that when they attempt to fly over a body of water of any considerable width they are often obliged to drop upon it and and proceeded quietly up toward the head, has obtained for them their name of trumpeters. The sound is something like that produced by a person endeavoring to shout the syllables "tow, tow, tow, tow, tow," with his mouth shut, or the doleful noise made by children on New Year with their trumpets. The yakamika usually deposit their are with the peculiar cry which is a sudden thrust the hands were sent home to the very inner jaws of the fish, when it gave a lurch that jerked the fisherman from the rock. He fell astride the fish's back, but his hands were held as in a vise. For a moment all was surprise and intended usually deposit their eggs in a hollow in the ground, often at the foot of a tree. A nest generally contains ten eggs, of a pale green color. The young birds follow their mothers as soon as they are hatched, but do not lose their pretty downy covering until several weeks old. The yakamiks are very readily tamed, and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, and as they are courageous and will protect animals intrusted to their care at every risk to themselves, even dogs are every risk to themselves, even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority. They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places and, carefully collect-ing any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and to obey the voice of its master, follows him, when permitted, wherever he goes, and appears delighted at receiving welcomes his return, and is extremely jeai-ous of any rival. Should any dog or cat approach, it flies at it with the utmost fury, and attacking it with wings and beak

drives it away.
It presents itself regularly during meals from which it chases all domestic animals and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eat-ables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family. It appreciates favors in the same proportion as it is jealous of sharing them with others, and manifests joy and affection by the most extravagant capers and gesticulations. When the animals of which it has charge are shut up for the night, the yakamik roosts upon some shed or tree near at hand to be ready to take its place as keeper as soon as they are let out in the | years." morning. One quality that makes it valuable is its sense of location, which is perfect; however far it may wander with the flocks or herds it guards, it never falls to find its way home at night, driving before it all the creatures intrusted to its care. It is strange that several species of South American birds of different genera should share with the yakamik its instinct of guarding and taking care of domestic animals. One of these is the crested screame (Dicholophus sristatus), another the horned chauna (Chauna chavaria), which is often domesticated as a poultry keeper by the

First Company Promoter-"You think old Lambe is suspicious, then? How did he make you suspect that?" Second Ditto—"Why, he deliberately Second Ditto—"Why, he deliberately counted his fingers after I had shaken hands with him!"

How It Worked. From the Chicago Record.

"Doctor, will Mr. Montmorency have slow convalescence?" "Yes, nurse, I think so; you see he has been very sick and there is a serious complication-he is extremely wealthy."

A Seasonable Hint.

"George, dear!" She looked anxiously a the clock, which pointed to 12:30. "What is it, love?" "I don't wish to hurry you away George, but you know that papa is not overly fond of you, and he is an early riser." At this hint George commenced to get ready to take his departure.

The Thousand Islands.

'Tis so with mortals. Some to wealth and fame. Are born, and some to fruitless toll and strife; Yet each within his sphere may win a name, And do his share towards beautifying life.

From the Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman. Minister-"And do you believe that you greatest troubles come from heaven?"

Deacon—"Well, they say that's where marriages are made."

DOWN THE RIVER ON A STURGEON. An Exciting Ride Until the Fish Was rom the Richmond Religious Herald.

Among the many incidents of the olden time that interest us now, Dr. J. Russell Hawkins tells us of one that happened in James river, at the Falls of Richmond, in the year 1779. He assures us that many of the leading citizens of Richmond at that time were eye-witnesses to the fact, and that he had it straight from them.

It was concerning Martin Hawkins, an uncle of the doctor. This uncle was a great hunter and fisherman. In those days James river was well stocked with shad. In May they came up from the sea, and hundreds of people, fond of the sport, would assemble on the rocks in midstream aiong the falls, and with dip-nets would supply themselves with all they wanted. Our hero was at his post watching for a catch, when along came an immense sturgeon, and stopped to rub his sides against the rock, according to the habit of sturgeons, when Mr. Hawkins concluded that if he could only get his hands into the gills of the monster he might succeed in spectators were aghast with fright. They thought their friend was lost. But, after a few moments, fish and fisherman came to the surface about 100 yards down the river, and remained at the surface long enough to breathe, then sank again. A moment later they rose again, and then again and again, as the waters bore them away. They passed under Mayo's bridge, half a mile from the starting point.

mile from the starting point.

People along the shore became excited and gave chase as best they could. In the meantime the fish was being exhausted, and the rider had discovered it and began to try to steer for a sand bar, then a little way below them. This he reached successfully. And here, after a struggle, he dragged his trophy ashore on the Chesterfield side of the river, and on the side opposite from the point of starting. Richmond was then a small town, and in a little time this then a small town, and in a little time this strange adventure was known to every inhabitant. An ovation followed. The fish which measured ten feet and weighed 300 pounds; was served up in a manner to suit every taste, and the night that followed this episode was spent in high glee, and the distinguished adventurer was ever afterward known as Martin Hawkins, the sturgeon rider. This gentleman died in his seventy-third year at the residence of a friend, Daniel Burton, about ten miles west of Richmond.

"All I demand for my client," shouted the attorney, in the voice of a man who was paid for it, "is justice!" "I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the judge, "but the law won't allow me to give him more than seven

No Business to Think. From London Answers. Teacher-"Thomas, I saw you laugh just now. What were you laughing about?"

"You have no business to think during school hours. Don't let it occur again."

One Owned in Paris Averaged Five Meals Each Year.

WHAT SNAKES EAT.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. During the last few months some of the

gentlemen connected with the Museum of Natural History at Paris have given to the world various interesting results of their observations. The learned professor at the mus Leon Vaillant, describes the diet of a ser pent more than twenty feet long, which

has been on exhibition at the Jardin des Plantes sirce the month of August, 1885. Up to the end of 1895 this reptile has eaten fifty times, that is on the average of five times a year. The largest number of times in one year that the snake took food was in 1886, when he ate seven times. ISSG, when he ate seven times.

Nearly always the food consisted of the flesh of goats, old and young. Three times, however, the repast was composed of rabbits, and race a goose. The feeding of the serpent, which will eat nothing but what is alive, offers an uncommon spectacle, and many persons request to have notice of the

French viper was once put in the same cage with a horned viper. As these individuals, although belonging to different species, were of the same size, it was supposed that these reptiles would live amicably side by side

posed that these reptiles would live amica-bly side by side.

Nevertheless, the horned viper, during the following night, swallowed his companion in captivity, and in order to accommodate this prey so disproportionate to itself, its body was distended to such a degree that the scales, instead of touching each other laterally, and even overlapping each other a little, as in its normal condition, were sep-arated. leaving between the longitudinal arated, leaving between the longitudinal rows of them a space equal to their own breadth. All the same, digestion proceeded regularly, and the viper did not appear to have suffered in the least. The case of the cobra that swallowed a brother cobra by mistake at the zoo affords another example of this extraordinary capacity for the ac-commodation of food.

"Wo'ds cuts in an' dey rankles, but silent contemp' stabs deepah, an' de woun's am "I'd ruddah be hated 'n' 'spised, but I'd ruddah be 'spised er t'ousand years 'n ter

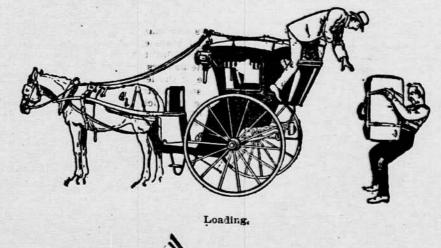
'spise my owns'f. "De wickedness ob angah am hits weak-ness, an' de weakness ob gittin' mad am de uselessness ob hit. "Er man w'at kaint git mad nohow no mattah how yo' 'buses 'im am jes' a shade meanah 'n de man w'at's allus et de ma'cy ob he passions.

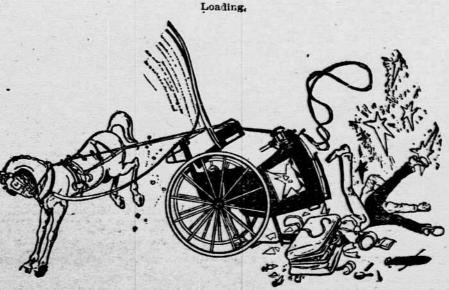
ob he passions.

"Wen er man's b'ilin' mad 'e ain't erlockin' fo' folks ter 'gree wiv 'im, an' dey ain't no uddah way to mek 'im so furi's an' so bam'mless ez ter answah sweetly, 'Yis,' ter ebberyt'ing 'e say.

"Dah is shuahly times w'en hit am bofe dooty and necessity ter hol' er man's full-len'f pictchah up in f'ont ob de nose an' eyes, but dat sawt ob er exerbishin allus does de preachah mo' good 'n de audience."

A mother, commending her daughter for a situation, was asked if she was in early riser. "An early riser!" she exclaimed.
"Well, I should think so! Why, she's up in
the morning and has breakfast ready and makes all the beds before any one else is up in the house!"





RATEROADS

CHESAPEAKE AND ONSO RAILWAY. HEODGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IS ALL TRADE VESTIROLES ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED. ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING JARS.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1898.

2.25 P.M. DAILY—Circirenti and St. Louis Special—Solid train for Circirenti and St. Louis Special—Solid train for Circirenti. Pullman alseper to Circinnati, Indisempotis and St. Louis without change. Parior cars Circinnati to Cricago.

11:10 P.M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid trains for Circinnati. Pullman sleepers to Circinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Pullman alseper to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Sleepers Circinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

10:57 A.M., EXCEPT SUNDAY—Via Richmond for Old Point and Not folk. Only rail line.

2:25 P.M. DAILY—For Gordonville, Charlottes-rille, Staunton and for Richmond, daily, except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RALLICUAD.

Station corner of 6th and B streets.

In effect Jsnuary 6, 1886.

A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullmanders, 1886.

Pullmanders, 1886.

Pullmanders, 1886.

Louis, Cie cland and Toledo. Buffet Parlo Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Carid Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cie cland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.

10:30 A.M. FAST LINE.—Pullman Buffet, Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Parlor and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

8:40 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Sleeping and Dining Cers, Harrisburg to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago.

7:10 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago.

7:10 P.M. SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car Harrisburg to Cincinnati.

10:40 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

7:50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A.M. for Eleil and Renovo, daily, except Sunday. For Williansport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday.

10:10 P.M. for Williansport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday.

10:30 P.M. for Eleil and Renovo, daily, except Sunday. For Williansport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, except Saurday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Suspension Bridge via Buffalo.

Buffelo.

10:40 P.M. for Erie, Cenan-laigun, Rochester, Bufferfalo and Niagara Folis daily, Sleeping Car Washington to Elmira.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST. POR PHILADELPPIA, NEW YORK AND THE
4:00 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED," daily,
all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore.
Regular at 7:05 (thining Car), 7:20, 9:00, 10;00
(Dining Car), 10:05 (Dining Car) and 11:30 (Dining
Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:45, 3:15, 4:20,
6:40, 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:05
(Dining Car), 7:20, 9:00, 10:05 (Dining Car), 11:00
(Dining Car), 7:20, 9:00, 10:05 (Dining Car), 11:00
(Dining Car), 6:00 and 11:35 P.M. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express 7:50 A.M., week days,
Express, 12:15 week days, 2:01 and 5:40 P.M.
daily. For Boston without change, 7:50 A.M.
week days, and 3:15 P.M. daily.
For Be!timore, 6:25, 7:05, 7:20, 7:50, 9:00, 10:00,
10:05, 10:30, 11:00 and 11:50 A.M., 12:15, 12:45,
2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40,
6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15 and 11:35
P.M. On Sunday, 7:05, 7:20, 9:00, 9:05,
10:30, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40
(4:00 Limited), 4:20, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00,
10:40 and 11:35 P.M.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 A.M., 12:15 and 4:36
P.M.
daily, except Sunday.
For Annapolis, 7:20, 9:00 A.M., 12:15 and 4:20
P.M. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 A.M.
and 4:20 P.M
Allantic Coast Line. "Fiorida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 10:48 P.M. week days. and 4:20 P.M.
tlantic Coast Line. "Fiorida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine. 10:48 P.M. week days.
Express for Richmond, points on Atlantic Coast
Line, 4:30 A.M., 8:46 P.M. daily. Richmond and
Atlanta, 8:40 P.M. daily. Richmond only, 10:57

Atlanta, 8:40 P.M. daily. Richmond only, 10:57 A.M. week days. Accommodation for Quantice, 7:45 A.M. daily, and 4:25 P.M. week days. For Alexandria, 4:30, 6:35, 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57, 11:50 A.M., 12:50, 1:40, 3:20, 4:25, 5:50, 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10 rnd 11:39 P.M. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45 A.M., 2:45, 6:15, 8:02 and 10:10 P.M. P.M.

Leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 6:43, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 10:28 A.M., 1:00, 2:15, 3:00, 8:23, 5:00, 5:30, 6:13, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10, 10:32 and 11:08 P.M. On Sunday at 6:43, 9:10, 10:28 A.M., 2:15, 5:30, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:52 P.M. Tikket offices, corner 15th and G sts. and at the station, 6th and B sts., where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

8. M. PREFVOST.

General Manager.

General Passenger Agent.

PREVOST.

I. R. WOOD,
ral Manager. General Passenger Agent

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
(l'icdmost Air Line.)
Schedule in effect January 6, 1896.
All trains arrive and heave at Pennsylvania
Passenger Station.
S:00 A.M.—Daily—Local for Danville. Connects at
Manassas for Strissburg, daily, except Sunday, and
at Lynchburg with the Norfolk and Western daily,
and with C. & O. daily for Natural Bridge and
Clifton Forge times when the creature feeds, so as to witness the feeding. Yet the lightning-like rapidity with which the reptile seizes its prey produces a powerful irrpression.

Apropos of the volume which can, by means of distension, enter the stomachs of

TRAINS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ROUND HILL leave Washington 9:01 A.M. daily and 4:45 P.M. celly, except Sunday, and 6:25 P.M. Sundays only, for Round Hill; 4:32 P.M. daily, except Sunday, for Leesburg, and 6:25 P.M., daily, except Sunday, for Leesburg, and 6:25 P.M., daily, except Sunday, from Round Hill, 7:95 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Herndon, and 8:34 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Leesburg.

Through trains from the south arrive at Washington 6:42 A.M., 9:45 A.M., 2:20 P.M. and 9:40 P.M. daily, Manassas Division, 10:00 A.M. daily, except Sunday, and 8:34 A.M. daily from Charlottesville.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation and information furnished at offices, 514 and 1300 Pennsylvania svenue, and a! Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station.

w. H. GREEN, General Superintendent.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.
L. S. BROWN, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Schedule in effect December 1, 1895.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect December 1, 1895.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st

For Chicago and Nortawest, Vestibuled Limited trains 11:30 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

For Chicago and Nortawest, Vestibuled Limited trains 11:30 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

For Chicago and Sizurton, 11:30 a.m. and 8:40 p.m.

For Pittsburg and Cheveland, Express daily 11:30 a.m. and 8:40 p.m.

For Lexington and Statutton, 11:30 a.m.

For Lexington and Statutton, 11:30 a.m.

For Lexington and Statutton, 11:30 a.m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoryffle, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans, 9:10 p.m. daily; Sleeping Cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p.m. daily.

For Luray, 3:45 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore week days, 5:00, 6:30, x6:50, x7:00, x7:15, x8:00, 8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30, a.m., x12:10, x12:30, 12:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:32, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, x10:00, x11:30, p.m. and x12:01 night; Sundays, x6:30, x7:00, 8:30, x9:09, x10:00, a.m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:32, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x9:09, x10:20 a.m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:32, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x9:00, 1:0:00, x11:50 p.m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:19 and 8:30 a.m., 12:15 and 4:28 p.m.

For Frederick, p:00, "9:30, "11:30 a.m., fi:15, "4:30, "5:30 p.m.

For Hagerstown, "11:30 a.m. and 5::30 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Boyd and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Goyd and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Goyd and way points, "9:40, 110:25 p.m.

For Philadelphia, New York, Roston and the East, week days (7:90 pining Car), 8:90 (10:90 a.m., 11:15 p.m. Express trains, stopping at prin-ipal stations only, "4:30, "5:30, Dining Car), 3:00 (6:05, Dining Car), 1:30 (10:90 a.m., 11:30 p.m.

For Philadelphia, New York, Roston and the East, week days (7:90 pining Car), 8:90 (10:90 a.m., 11:30 p.m.

Express trains,

MEDICAL

Dr. Leatherman,

SPECIALIST, 602 F ST. N.W.,
Treats NERVOUS, BLOOD, KIDNEY and BLADDER diseases. Treats HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRICTURE by modern surgical methods. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, 7 to 8. Surdays, 4 to 6. AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT THE OLD reliable specialist, Dr. Brothers, 1966 B st. E.W.; 50 years' experience in treatment of all diseases of men; consultation free and strictly confidential, fe20-1m.

MANICURE.

MADAME PAYN, HIGH-CLASS
MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 703 15th st. n.w.
Sundays, 9 a.m to 1 p.m. mb7-4d Ladies baving superfitous bairs, moles, warts, birth narks, facial blemishes, &c., con have them forever removed by electricity at 602 F n.w.

Falling Hair, Dandruff,

Facut Blemtstes and Skin Diseases promptly an
permanently cured.

Ja25-3m

Falling Hair, Dandruff,
Diseases promptly an
DR. J. SKMMES,
704 14th st., near Q.